

## THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Large Re-enforcements for Gen. Patterson.

GEN. JOHNSON'S FORCE.

STARTLING RUMORS.

THE ADVANCE TOWARD FAIRFAX.

The Ohio Soldiers and Mr. Vallandigham.

THEY DRIVE HIM OUT OF CAMP.

Reported Battle Between Gens. Patterson and Johnson.

GOV. WISE REPORTED MORTALLY WOUNDED.

GEN. McCLELLAN MOVING FORWARD.

HE EXPECTS A BATTLE.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1861.

RE-ENFORCEMENTS FOR GEN. PATTERSON.

Two regiments, the New-York 12th and 5th, left by rail this afternoon for Martinsburg via Chambersburg. Gen. Patterson sent for re-enforcements two or three days ago, and these troops go in response. Gen. Sanford went with them, as a volunteer, waiving his rank, which would entitle him to supersede Gen. Patterson in the general command. He will probably be assigned a place in the line. Gen. Patterson will also be re-enforced by Col. Stone to-morrow, who will probably reach Williamsport to-night. According to Gen. Patterson's latest telegram, and the report of Col. Lamon, who arrived to-night, having left Martinsburg yesterday noon, the force of General Johnson consists of from 15,000 to 16,000 infantry, 600 cavalry, and from 20 to 25 pieces of artillery. It is stated about seven miles from Martinsburg. There is thought to be no likelihood of an attack upon Gen. Patterson, who has now some 17,000 men and about 20 field pieces.

THE POSITION OF GEN. McDOWELL. Gen. McDowell expressed the opinion this afternoon that he has no need of re-enforcements, but he will probably wait for those now on the way before moving forward.

GOL LAMON'S VIRGINIA REGIMENT. Col. Lamon has nearly filled the ranks of his Virginia regiment, and is here to procure artillery for it.

STARTLING RUMORS.

Various rumors are afloat this evening concerning Gen. Patterson's column, which probably have no foundation. One is, that it has been forced to recross the Potomac, with a loss of 1,100 men; another that Gen. Johnson has been again routed, with a heavy loss, which seems the most probable story of the two. Gen. Patterson's regular communication with the War Office seems to have been much interrupted within the last sixty hours, much to the surprise and annoyance of Gen. Scott and the War Department. This circumstance, coupled with the fact that Gen. Johnson is known to have been recently re-enforced from Manassas Junction, has occasioned some anxiety among military men.

A report is in the city, traced to a tolerably authentic source, that Gen. Johnson attacked Gen. Patterson at Martinsburg, and was repulsed with a loss of 1,000 men, killed and prisoners. We give the rumor for what it is worth.

THE ADVANCE TOWARD FAIRFAX.

Col. Keys has taken command of Gen. Tyler's brigade, Gen. Tyler having been put at the head of one of the three divisions which are to move toward Fairfax. Each division will consist of three or four brigades, each brigade of three or four regiments, so that the whole corps of advance will be between 30,000 and 40,000 men.

NEW BRIGADIERS.

There is talk of making Col. Hunter, Heintzelman and Blenker Brigadier-Generals.

WHEREABOUTS OF BEAUREGARD. According to the latest information received at headquarters, Gen. Beauregard is in personal command at Fairfax Court-House, within fortified lines. His precise force is not known, but it includes six or seven South Carolina regiments.

MOVEMENTS OF MILITARY.

The Seventy-first and the Rhode Island regiments now have orders to move to-morrow, but may not start so soon. The Rhode Islanders are to take three days' rations only, a woolen and rubber blanket, and haversack—no knapsacks. The wagons have no orders to go, and it is thought that the camp equipage will not be taken. The Seventy-ninth regiment, in going over the Aqueduct Bridge, from Georgetown to Virginia this afternoon, imprudently marched in step, some companies passing at double quick. The bridge shook dangerously under them, and other incautious experiments of the same kind would inevitably be followed by some disastrous result.

Col. Cameron, of this Regiment, is confined to his room by a slight illness. Lieut.-Col. Shot is in New-York on a sixty days' leave of absence, so that the Major was in command to-day.

A SERENADE.

On Saturday night the President was serenaded by the fine band of Col. Blenker's German Rifles, Eighth N. Y. Volunteers, and a company of singers of the same regiment. The same compliment was afterward paid to Secretaries Seward and Cameron.

THE MASSACHUSETTS ELEVENTH.

The Massachusetts Eleventh was newly uniformed to-day with a complete suit, including haversacks, by the Commonwealth.

INDIGNATION OF OHIO SOLDIERS.

Mr. Vallandigham visited this afternoon, the Ohio encampments in Virginia, and was greeted with the sight of a hanging effigy, bearing the inscription: "Vallandigham, the traitor." When he approached the 2d Regiment, he was saluted by a discharge of stones, and on the interposition of the officers, they were also pelted, until it amounted almost to a riot. He was finally released from his unpleasant position. We regret to chronicle this act of violence, but it is significant, as proving that the spirit of the soldiers and the people will bear with no treason, or sympathy with treason.

A SPECIMEN BALTIMORE CONGRESSMAN.

The Hon. Henry May, Member of Congress from Baltimore, is said to be in Richmond. How he got there, and what is his business, we are unable to explain. "The man is yet to be seen in Washington" who knows anything about his journey, or its purpose. It is singular how he could get through our lines, and quite as singular that a passport should have been granted him, with his skin-deep Unionism, to visit the capital of Secession.

ENTERTAINMENT BY GEN. SCOTT.

Lieut.-Gen. Scott entertained Mr. Crittenden and six Kentucky members at a dinner-party on the evening of Mr. C.'s arrival. Whether Mr. Breckinridge, Mr. Burnett, and Gen. Buckner were of the party, we cannot inform the important public.

LADEN MUSIC.

When Col. Davies of the New-York 16th Regiment was marching through Baltimore, without drums, some of the lookers-on sneeringly asked, "Where's your music?" "In our cartridge-boxes," said the grim Colonel. That man must not go into Virginia.

THE UNION MAJORITY IN KENTUCKY.

The Hon. W. D. Kelly of Philadelphia has just received a letter from a gentleman of prominence in Louisville, a Union man, in which he says the Union majority in the State at the recent election was nearer 55,000 than 30,000; that he has been positively assured that Mr. Crittenden will offer no compromise proposition, the rejection of which will hurt the Union cause there, and that Mr. C. was currently reported to have stated upon several occasions since the election that he is in favor of supporting the Administration. The writer expresses the utmost confidence in Messrs. Mallory, Wadsworth, and Harding, and says the Union sentiment in Kentucky is so deeply rooted that the defection of any number of leaders would not much affect it.

DEATH OF A PATRIOT.

Private Wm. H. Richardson, of the Massachusetts 5th, who was accidentally shot a fortnight ago, died yesterday morning. His last regret was that, since death must be his portion, it should not have come to him in the battlefield. His body will leave Washington to-morrow, with a suitable escort, for Stoneham, Massachusetts, his former home.

A SECESSIONIST PRAYING FOR THE PRESIDENT.

A secessionist clergyman, whose house has been under guard for several days, read the prayer for the President in the service at Falls Church to-day.

THE SUPREME COURT.

A bill reconstituting the Supreme Court will be introduced into the House, and probably referred to a Committee with orders to report at the next Session.

Other important bills, upon subjects upon which it is not thought worth while to legislate this Session, will probably be disposed of in a similar manner.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE UNION.

At a Democratic caucus, last night, where matters were informally canvassed, Mr. Vallandigham intimated that he preferred the preservation of the Union. He received very little sympathy. The New-York and Rhode Island members were firm. The majority expressed themselves strongly in favor of giving thorough support to the Government, and making quick work, with no long speeches. Of this policy, Mr. Wright, of the Luzerne District of Pennsylvania, was one of the strongest supporters. Kentucky and Maryland did not attend the caucus.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

We think the following will be at the head of the respective Committees of the House, which will be announced to-morrow:

Ways and Means—Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, or Mr. Morrill of Vermont, probably the former.  
Claims—Mr. Fessenden of New York.  
Commerce—Mr. Washburn of Illinois.  
Public Lands—Mr. Potter of Wisconsin, or Mr. Lovejoy of Illinois.  
Judiciary—Mr. Hickman of Pennsylvania.  
Manufactures—Mr. Morrill of Pennsylvania.  
Indian Affairs—Mr. Rice of Missouri.  
Naval Affairs—Mr. Sedgwick of New-York.  
Foreign Affairs—Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky.  
Territories—Mr. Ashley of Ohio.  
Pensions—Mr. Ely of New-York.  
Post-Office—Mr. Colfax of Indiana.  
District of Columbia—Mr. Rowan Conkling of New-York.  
Military—Gen. Van Valkenburg of New-York.  
Printing—Mr. Wilson of Vermont.

None of the old members of several of the Committees are in the present House, and but one or two of others. There are ninety-nine new members.

PERSONAL.

Senator Wilson and Mr. Russell (of The London Times) visited the encampments in Virginia to-day.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1861.

It is the general belief among Congressmen that Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania will be Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and Mr. Blair of Missouri Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. It was Mr. Stevens, and not Mr. Grow, as erroneously printed in the House proceedings, who spoke yesterday he would no longer be a candidate for Speaker. Mr. Grow made no remarks whatever previous to his election.

Yesterday, by the invitation of the Andrew Johnson Guards, Capt. McBlair, the Hon. Andrew Johnson, accompanied by Senator Ten Eyck, Representatives Stratton and Nixon, and Wm. A. Browning, ex-visited Camp Hollingsworth, on the Virginia side of Chain Bridge.

Senator Ten Eyck introduced Mr. Johnson to the large body of military, appropriately referring to the self-sacrificing spirit manifested by that distinguished gentleman in his defense of the Union both in Tennessee and the Senate. His allusion to the devotion of Senator Johnson to the Constitution and the general interests of the country, received the most rapturous applause.

Mr. Johnson made a very effective speech, exciting his listeners to the highest pitch of patriotic enthusiasm. At the solicitation of Col. McConnell of the 3d Michigan Regiment, Senator Johnson afterward visited that encampment, and there also made remarks of such character as to occasion the wildest demonstrations of applause.

Indications of active military operations of a decisive character are apparent in the departure to-day of the New-York 5th and 12th Militia Regiments by rail in the direction of Martinsburg.

Also the departure of the New-York 38th and Greene's United States Artillery battery into Virginia. The New-York 23d, Elmira County, Regiment which arrived here at 12 o'clock last night, is under orders to move into Virginia early to-morrow morning. The 2d Rhode Island Regiment is expected to leave to-day.

Upward of 300000 men have been sent into Virginia since Friday.

Reports are current that the troops on the Virginia side of the Potomac will soon be additionally largely reinforced.

Extravagant reports are prevalent here of a great battle between Gen. Johnson and Patterson, but they lack confirmation. A skirmish, to which little importance is attached, is probably the origin of the rumors. It is certain the Government has no information on the subject.

Mr. Van Wyck, in the House yesterday, gave notice, under the rule, of his intention to introduce a bill to increase the pay of the private soldiers. Also, a bill to reduce the expenditures of the Government.

Wm. R. Sanford of Orwell, Vermont, late State Senator, has been appointed Assistant Door-Keeper in the House of Representatives.

FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, July 7, 1861.

Congressman Vallandigham visited the Ohio troops to-day. While in the 1st Regiment camp a disposition was shown by many of the troops to oust him, and notwithstanding the nerve and courage shown by Mr. Vallandigham, it is probable they would have succeeded but for the protection afforded him by the Dayton companies and his pass from Gen. Scott.

He finally retired to the camp of the 2d Regiment, after declaring himself as good a Union man as any of them, expressing his scorn for the mob spirit shown by his fellow-citizens. Both Gen. Schenck and Col. McCook were temporarily absent during the scene.

Gen. Tyler departed from Camp McDowell last evening, handing his command over to Col. E. D. Keys, of the 11th Infantry. It is understood that a change will be made to advance Gen. Tyler in command.

Three rebel cavalry appeared to the pickets, a mile and a half outside of Clond's Mills, last night, but disappeared in the alarm made by the pickets.

It being ascertained that a farmer, Capt. Mason, in the vicinity of Falls Church, outside our pickets, was about removing his stock of goods to the enemy's country, Gen. Tyler took the precaution to seize them while en route, which was done this morning at day-break, by a party of the First Connecticut Regiment.

Five horses, five mules, and a considerable quantity of baggage were captured. A later report represents the goods returned, the charge against Mr. Mason not being sustained.

The Rev. Mr. Leifmarch of the Second Presbyterian Church, opposite headquarters in this city, in his sermon to-day took strong Southern grounds in treating of the present state of affairs, and volunteered a prayer especially for the State troops.

Col. Heintzelman, after a conversation with the minister, decided that the Church should be closed, and accordingly this evening sentinels were placed around it. At special request, Col. Heintzelman subsequently withdrew his order, being of opinion that nothing the Rev. gentleman might say would hurt our cause.

The affair creates considerable feeling among the religious community, and affords quite a relief in the way of excitement. The church is not opened this evening, it being understood the elders think it injudicious to allow Mr. Leifmarch to preach to-night under the circumstances.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 6—p. m.

Before the departure of Secretary Cameron last evening there was a grand review at Camp Hamilton. Fireworks were displayed, and the festivities were prolonged to a late hour.

There was an alarm at Hampton at midnight, and Gen. Pierce came to the Fortress for an extra supply of ammunition.

Strong batteries are being erected by our troops in the direction of New-Market bridge.

The California regiment bids fair to be very popular. Col. Baker went to Washington last night.

The Zouaves have been under orders to advance, but still remain in camp.

Sawyer's projectile on the Rip-Rap is this afternoon throwing shell at the supposed new battery at Sewall's Point.

A flag of truce went to-day to Craney Island with a party residing South.

The following is a correct account of the skirmish at Newport News:

Capt. Hammill, with eighty men of Hawkins's Zouaves, went on a reconnaissance on Friday morning, and encountered a considerable force of Confederate infantry and cavalry. Shots were at once exchanged, and three of the Rebels—two officers and one private—were said to have been killed, and seven wounded. Capt. Hammill was unable to withstand the large force, and withdrew to the camp without loss.

FROM MISSOURI.

St. Louis, July 7, 1861.

The Missouri State Convention has been officially called to meet at Jefferson City, July 22.

The 13th Illinois Regiment of Volunteers, Col. Wynan, reached here from Cassville this evening, and marched to the Pacific Railroad Depot, whence they go to join Col. Giegel's command in the southwest.

St. Louis, July 7, 1861.

The 30th Illinois Regiment, Col. March, arrived Saturday, and went into quarters at the Arsenal, whence they will probably proceed South by the Iron Mountain Railroad.

Col. Williams's 13th Illinois Regiment left for Rome yesterday, fully equipped for a long march. Gen. Lyons's command was two days on march, 31 miles South of Booneville, on the 4th.

Several officers of Lieut. Blood's battalion of the 6th Missouri Regiment, which went down to Iron Mountain on a scouting expedition on Tuesday have returned, and report the death of one captain and three privates of the Secessionists in a little skirmish near Valley Forge on the 4th.

The Federals surrounded Farrington on the night of the 3d, and the next morning thoroughly searched the town and destroyed the oath to some 50 of its citizens. The troops then marched to Pilot Knob, where they encamped, waiting for the 6th Regiment from Illinois, when it is thought they will march South.

THE BODY OF THOMAS CURRY EN ROUTE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1861.

The body of Thomas Curry, the Zouave who was murdered in Washington on Friday night, passed through here to-night, en route for New-York, accompanied by a guard of his comrades.

THE RE-ENFORCEMENT OF GENERAL PATTERSON.

BALTIMORE, July 7, 1861.

The Twenty-eighth, Nineteenth, and Twelfth New-York regiments passed through yesterday and to-day to reinforce Patterson.

The Maryland First, Colonel Keely, have also gone.

The report published that the Police Board and Marshal Kane have been sent to Fortress Monroe is without foundation.

Col. Lyle's Pennsylvania regiment, on duty in this city, are under marching orders. Their time expires in a fortnight, and orders to march may be countermanded.

Numerous rumors about a battle between Patterson and Johnson are in circulation, but none of them authenticated. One is that Johnson had been defeated with the loss of 2,700 killed, wounded and missing.

About 3,500 Marylanders, mostly Baltimoreans, are with Johnson, and intense anxiety prevails to learn the result of the conflict.

REPO RTED WOUNDING OF GOV. WISE, &amp;c.

CINCINNATI, July 7, 1861.

A special dispatch to The Commercial of this city, from Pomeroy, Ohio, says that Col. Horton, with 150 men, had just arrived there from an expedition into Virginia, where they captured four horses, 16 head of cattle, and two mules from the rebels.

## FORWARD TO RICHMOND!

A GRAND COMBINED MOVEMENT.

The Rebels Must Fight or Run.

THE ROPE TO HANG JEFF. DAVIS IS MADE.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1861.

Forward to Richmond! To-morrow is the day agreed upon by the President and his advisers, including Gen. Scott, for a grand combined movement on Manassas Junction, by flank and center columns. We make no comments, but give this simple announcement, and wait patiently for results.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 7, 1861.

Col. Keely's command of Maryland Volunteers 1,000 strong, left this evening for Frederick. Col. Keely will be detained a few days further here by duties as Provost Marshall, until the Police affairs of Baltimore are arranged to the satisfaction of the Government.

A detachment of recruits for the 2d Maine Regiment, unarmed, arrived this morning by the Northern Central Railroad, and were escorted to the Washington depot by a company of Col. Lyle's Pennsylvania regiment.

A large number of horses arrived by the Northern Central route to-day for Washington.

The Hon. Henry May left Baltimore on Tuesday last for Richmond, Va. where he now is. Various rumors are in circulation in relation to his visit. Previous to his starting he had an interview with President Lincoln, but whether in connection with his visit is not known. It is said to-day that he was invited to Richmond by Jeff. Davis, and that he is accompanied by two prominent Pennsylvanians, both friends of the Government.

TROOPS FOR WILLIAMSPORT.

BOSTON, July 7, 1861.

A dispatch was received from the War Department last night, ordering the 2d Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Gordon, to proceed immediately to Williamsport via Chambersburg, and report to Gen. Patterson. In pursuance of the order the regiment will leave to-morrow by the Stonington route, for New-York.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

BUCKINGHAM, Va., July 7, 1861.

Forty-five men belonging to the 3d Ohio Regiment, under Captain Lawson, while on a scouting tour last night, fell to with an ambuscade of several hundred Rebels at Middle Fork Bridge, 12 miles east, and were surrounded. After a desperate fight they cut their way through, losing one killed and having some five wounded. The enemy lost some 29 killed. Five of their dead bodies were found to-day.

Col. McCook, with the 4th and 7th Ohio regiments, and the 10th Indiana regiment, under Col. Morris, with Loomis, Dulligan, and Birdsell's Company moved on and took possession of the bridge early this morning. Gen. Morris advanced from Philip to within a mile and a half of Laurel Hill.

Ex-Congressman Garrett is in command of the rebel forces here.

Gen. McClellan, with a large force, moves toward Laurel Hill early to-morrow.

A battle is anticipated within 48 hours.

The 10th Ohio Regiment arrived here to-day.

Correspondence of The Cincinnati Commercial.

HEADQUARTERS OHIO AND INDIANA BRIGADE, CAMP BUCKINGHAM, Va., July 1, 1861.

On Sunday evening, as the brigade were taking supper, a messenger, on a swift horse, dashed into camp from the direction of Chambersburg, and sought an interview with our General. A minute afterward two or three aides were flying from camp to camp, and quickly afterward the half-drumming army was started by the "long roll." A party of us stood in front of the General's quarters while he was discussing the plan. The General, who has a taste for surprises, stepped out quietly with a mischievous twinkle in his eyes, remarking: "Gentlemen, you will probably all die, and I am anxious to see you all before you do." He then ordered a few hard biscuits and some fragments of meat into our pockets, and fled from table to horse.

At midnight the brigade was tramping up the Beverly pike, on the route to Buckhannon. Lieut. Van Dusen, of the 10th Indiana, led the advance guard of skirmishers, with unfailing steadiness, through dismal dales and dark defiles. The General's escort of dragoons, commanded by Lieutenant Osborne, followed with his military family, and behind them, in regular order, another section of the horse troop, Loomis's battery, a detachment of the 10th Ohio, the 3d Indiana, a regiment of Indiana militia, and the 10th Ohio in camp under orders to follow with the transportation train at daylight; but Quartermaster Talmadge, with praiseworthy consideration for the troops—knowing how weary and famished they would be after the tedious march—got the train in readiness immediately, and at 2 o'clock his column was lumbering up the road, in full chase after the main division, the 10th Ohio in advance. Six miles out we marched into McCook's camp, and at 2 o'clock his gallant Germans took the lead of the column, and marched onward at a clashing gait.

At 7 o'clock, a. m. (Sunday), at a sudden turn in the road, we discovered the Court-House and village church of Buckhannon. The town, the beautiful valley in which it lies, and the surrounding hills, were an aspect of peaceful serenity. No hostile steel gleamed in the gray distance, and no defiant flag flung its "stars and bars" upon the morning breeze; but the "G" flag, the flag of the South, was waving from the Court-House spire, and flung out its glories from many a house-top. I think our soldier laddies never before looked upon that flag with other than feelings of exultation, but its colors seemed to strike them now with disappointment and disgust. They wanted a fight, but they were ordered to wait until 10 o'clock for breakfast, and stood in a drizzling rain hours before their camp could be selected. The distance is called twelve miles, but the Virginians do not include mountains in the measurement. It was at least fifteen Ohio miles. The men carried knapsacks and one day's rations. The Indiana boys generally neglected it. They suffered the penalty. The brigade is scattered in pretty encampments in and about town. McCook's 5th Ohio is at the post of honor in advance, and his skirmishers have already scouted the country five miles beyond.

Last night a detachment of fifteen of Barker's dragoons, under command of Lieut. Osborne, scoured the country some seven miles by Buckhannon river, and near the residence of George Sumners, a notorious rebel, they stumbled into a camp of Secessionists who were too strong for them, and they deemed it prudent to retire.

At two o'clock this morning Lieut. Hogshead and Lieut. Shortle, of the 10th Indiana, went to French Creek with sixty picked men, to capture a nest of Secessionists reported to have been deprecating in that region. They have not yet returned. Other scouting parties will be sent out to-day and to-night, to scour the entire country, so that Upshur county will soon be delivered from Rebel terror. The people assist our operations zealously, and there is no difficulty in procuring competent guides.

Col. Connel, of the 17th Ohio, and a detachment of his regiment, had a little skirmish at Petroleum, below Clarkburg, Saturday morning. "Nobody hurt" in his command, but two Rebels were killed, and some prisoners and arms were taken. Col. Tyler, of the 7th Ohio, is occupying Weston, some thirty miles below Clarkburg.

prisoners and arms were taken. Col. Tyler, of the 7th Ohio, is occupying Weston, some thirty miles below Clarkburg.

The march to Buckhannon at night was designed to surprise the enemy—to take them by the rear. It was, however, a fortunate step for Buckhannon, since the rebels had determined to repossess it the day we marched in, and had threatened to destroy it if they were compelled to retreat. The expedition was ordered by Gen. McClellan, and was promptly executed by Gen. Rosecrans, who is in command of the "long roll" hereabouts for some time. He has not arrived, but is expected. Schleicher's brigade staid at Camp Ewing last night, and will march here to-day.

There are no large bodies of rebels nearer than Beverly, and we do not know how strong they are at that point. Gen. Robert Garrett commands them. It is said they are entrenched in a strong position. A marked battery was reported eight miles above here, on the Beverly road, but it is ascertained that the report is untrue.

The Rebel position at Beelington is very strong. On a bench extending from the side of Laurel Hill, they have constructed a bomb-proof redoubt of logs, and on the left flank they have three long rifle-pits. A regiment of Georgians, 1,016 men, well armed with U. S. muskets, defend the fort, and a force of about 1,000 Virginians defend the rifle-pits. Four old-fashioned iron cannon, commanding the front and side approaches, are mounted in the fort, two of them commanding the "Philippi road." The timber in front of their position is half cut square has been felled, so that the country, excepting the roads which are enfiladed by the batteries, is almost impassable. But the enemy can be starved out. The occupation of Beverly will do the business. It is said the enemy will make a stand at the latter point, but nobody believes they will fight this side of the Cheat Mountain. It was reported yesterday that Gen. Wise is at Charleston, on the Kanawha, with 4,000 men—a "telegram." The rumor, if true, would be delightful. The Wise would in that event be foolishly taken.

Our next movement will be toward Beverly. It may be at midnight to-night, or it may be a week hence.

FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 28, 1861.

With all the sorrows that weigh upon older hearts, young people will yet be gay. Class Day falls always in the latter half of June, and with it always falls a shower. It is a day memorable at Harvard—the last of the Collegiate term, devoted to a public oration and poem, delivered by the two favorites of the graduating class. You who know everything, TRIBUNE, must be perfectly familiar with all the traditional details of this occasion, but if all your readers know as much as you, farewell to our little drizzle of penny-alining. We should then be forced, like the illustrious Lamartine, to carry the hat round, and instruct the public no more.

I said that it always rains on Class Day, yet its desired morning generally opens clear and fair. What exertions in the way of mowing-making and millinery fill up the days preceding, only the knowing eye of a woman can appreciate. The services are always held in a certain church whose denomination your servant knows not. It is Class-Day Church; little else seems known about it, except that its plain walls and pulpit seem to indicate some mild form of dissent, but whether its usual worshippers are saved by Unity or by Trinity, by Pauline faith or Christian works is a question which never occurred to your correspondent until this moment. Yet he has seen decent acts performed there, the steadfast gaze uplifted to the gallery, and the perseverance of the saints illustrated in the going on between young people who had little other grace to show. But I am anticipating the simple, successive statement of things, which, as you know, TRIBUNE, is all I ever attempt. The Cambridge horse-cars begin to be crowded by 9 a. m., as it is desirable and difficult to get good seats. The body of the church is reserved for the friends of the graduates—side pews and galleries belong to the public, and the middle aisle is filled by the Freshmen, Sophs, and Juniors. The church soon swims with bonnets. Oh! the patience of the wearers of bonnets! They will wait two, or three, or more hours, without occupation or entertainment, for some little eagle-eyed of amusements, that burns out in five minutes and leaves you no better than you were before. Waiting is laborious, as Milton's noble line sufficiently testifies, but how much of it the women do, query, do they ever do anything else? On Class Day they wait long enough, but with good-natured faces, refreshing themselves by nodding to all their acquaintances, far and near. Have you ever observed the imposing dignity of a full-dressed nod? When Amelia slips out in her shabby straw bonnet, availing the rain, and you spy her through her blue veil, she returns your salutation with a little apologetic acknowledgment, which says: I had hoped to escape recognition. Or if a fair-haired nodder, dressed of necessity, carries a stout bundle for a short distance, and meets an aristocratic acquaintance, how overpowered does she look, and ashamed of her own virtue. But when we are got up, starved, ruffled, and flowered, oh, then, a nod has something heroic in it. From clouds of clear muslin, as from a little Olympus, the goddesses of the day greet their friends. And there is